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Bell Kinloch. Counting-Room Main 3018 Editorial Reception-Room. A 674 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

CIRCULATION DURING JANUARY: W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Re-

public, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Dally and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

18 .. (Sunday) .. 119,130 19114,380 21 116,510 25 .. (Sunday) .. 119,010 10 117,130 31 .. (Sunday) .. 118,440 12 115,980 18 114,520 29 114,750 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed 85,005

Average daily distribution...... 113,268 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.11 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of J. F. FARISH.

. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

HIS OWN INVESTMENT. It is past all controversy, remarked Cervantes,

that what costs dearest is, and ought to be, most valued. But the citizen reverses the rule in setting a value

on self-government. He lightly holds that which costs him most; not in the sense that he lacks patriotism, but that he ignores the true value of rights which he holds in his hands, seemingly forgetting the price he pays for them.

right of self-government-and this is the first cost of gotten money is particularly interesting. all government-the individual spends a large part of his time laboring for government. Economists in various ways point out that each

three weeks for his Government-about one-twentieth of his time.

The St. Louisan actually works ten days in each year for the local administration. That which he buys he is entitled to select. Those whom he employs with his labor, or his money, he has a right to

Government is an expensive investment, and it should be the citizen's earnest endeavor to get value received. In a commercial transaction he would in sist upon his money's worth. In the political trans action he is allowed free option-he pays his money and takes his choice. It is at the primaries, the conventions and the polls that he receives his purchase He should exercise every care in making his selec

FRIVOLOUS OBJECTIONS.

The expected has happened. The local Republic an machine has begun a fight on the admirable bill which originated in the Jefferson Club special committee.

One grievous fault is found in the law by the enemy-that the Board of Election Commissioners, a State department charged with management of elections, should be practically under the jurisdiction of the St. Louis Circuit Court. If there be any virtue in the criticism it is not apparent; and granting, as a supposition, that there is an atom of virtue in it, the arguments on the other side are overwhelming.

All departments, it must be conceded, are established and exist to fulfill certain functions of government. Therefore, the active officials of departments are elected or appointed to perform certain duties Unless otherwise proved, the people assume that s department is properly organized and that its officers are both trustworthy and efficient. If a department is not efficient its creators are responsible and they must take means for correction. If an official is not satisfactory, either the people or the higher appointing officer is responsible; the people in case an official is elected, the appointing officer in case an official is appointed.

In the case of the Board of Election Commissioners it is evident that the department is necessary. The members, consequently, have specified duties. According to the machine's reasoning, this board, while necessary and useful, is not competent to attend to all of its functions; it cannot be trusted and must needs be watched by the local Judgea.

Common sense promptly answers such a criticism At once it is plain that it is just as easy to have, either by election or appointment, a reliable and able Board of Election Commissioners as to have, by the same means, an honorable and efficient Circuit Court. To assert that it is impossible to have a satisfactory Board of Election Commissioners is to deny the possi-

bility of baving good officers for any department. The Board of Election Commissioners exists by statutory provision and owes its life to necessity. It has members because it could not exist without them. with their European competitors. It is reasoned that The members are supposed to know their duties and to possess the qualifications and courage to live up to revenues, but, on the contrary, a revenue increase, due the law. For what reason, then, should the board be to the increased consumption of alcohol for manu-

and let public affairs run of their own volition into chaos. If nothing good is possible outside of judicial jurisdiction the world is already in perdition.

From judicial and legal viewpoints the criticism h even more untenable. By sacred custom, founded on true social principles of republicanism, the judiciary is maintained remote from politics. The purpose of this is to preserve the court's dignity and independence. The judiciary is an exalted institution, separate and distinct from other public departments; but it has its | products. human side, and, in the course of events, it could not be all-powerful in resisting temptations held out by political corruption. With regret, the gerrymander of legislative districts must always be cited as a living example.

The Jefferson Club committee has acted wisely in missioners will do its duty. It has acted wisely in taking for granted that the board is worthy of confidence. The Republican machine is obviously unfair in raising this petty complaint. In its fundamental provisions the bill is excellent.

VON STERNBERG'S FRANK WORDS.

Baron Speck von Sternberg's surprisingly full and frank statement of Germany's position and intention in the Venezuelan matter will be accepted by the American people as frankly as it has been offered and will remove American apprehension of a more serious misunderstanding between the two Govern-

It must be confessed that the action of German warships in firing on Fort San Marcos while negotiations for a settlement of the Venezuelan claims were under way had aroused a spirit of resentment. This resentment was born of the conviction that Emperor William, desirous of grining a colonial foothoid in South America, was using the Venezuelan incident for the purpose of making an assault on the Monroe Doctrine which would open the way for a realization of his dream of wider empire. The failure of the negotiations between Minister Bowen and the English, German and Italian representatives in Washington strengthened this conviction.

But Von Sternberg's words, spoken immediately upon arriving in this country as representative of Germany, amply justify the belief that Americans have been mistaken in their estimate of Emperor Wil liam's intentions and of his attitude toward the Mon roe Doctrine. Von Sternberg must be taken as speaking for the Emperor in an utterance of so grave import as was his interview of Friday. Therein he proclaimed the Kaiser's anxiety to prove his friendliness to the American people. The Monroe Doctrine he pronounced to be a peacemaker, prohibiting foreign Powers from acquiring territory in South America. Germany, he declared, has no intention of seizing a Venezuelan port. The statement that the Kaiser intends to grab territory in Venezuela is just as false as would be the statement that he intended to colonize the moon.

It is not often that a diplomat speaks with such freedom and apparent candor as has Baron von Sternberg in this instance. The only logical conclusion to draw from such action is that he is authorized by the Kaiser, and with the clearest and most minute understanding of his royal master's policy, to issue this authoritative announcement. His utterance places an entirely different light on the situation, and is accepted by the people of this country as warranting a confident hope of an early and satisfactory settlement of the Venezuelan complication.

HUMAN NATURE AGAIN.

Some of the romantic news items, resembling chapters from works of fiction, that appear in the daily papers have moral lessons almost as graphic as those that are set forth for edification in standard books. Whether the influence of these records shall be evil or good depends on the propensities of the reader. To those who like to see the moral illustration in crime the recovery by the local police of ill-

Read the sensational experiences of Jerry Richtmyer, the alleged bank robber, who was arrested at his own wedding feast. After the police officers had man in the United States works one day out of every discovered \$315 secreted behind the plastering of the ceiling, in his abode, he said: "If I had not been drunk I would not have gotten married, and if I wasn't married they wouldn't have me here," meaning in jail.

And, further: "I got drunk to celebrate my wedding. This money had been given me by one of the men, who robbed the bank to keep for him. I began spending the money and possibly talked too freely while drunk in the presence of this man who wanted to marry the woman who is now Mrs. Richtmyer."

It's the old story-if. It's human nature, and it's the chapter of accidents. If robbers had not taken money from a bank they would not have the money; if they had not had nitroglycerin they might not have January Scribner's. robbed the bank; if Richtmyer had not met the men who robbed the bank they would not have given him the money to keep; if circumstances were different a marriage might not have taken place.

Human nature is pretty much the same in al spheres of society and in all times, and the chapter of accidents will continue to be prominent in human destiny. If the battle of Waterloo had not been fought, Napoleon might not have been sent to St Helena. If Mark Anthony had not met Cleopatra and become infatuated, he might have been the Roman Emperor. It does a person good now and then to study the turns of life.

CHEAPER ALCOHOL FOR MANUFACTURES.

As tending to lessen the cost of alcohol used in the manufactures and arts, without in reality decreasing the Government revenues or leading to an increases consumption of spirits as a beverage, the Joy bill now in the hands of the House Ways and Means Committee should be favorably reported and passed

This measure provides for a reduction of the tax from the present high rate of \$1.10 per proof gallon to a rate of 70 cents. It was introduced during the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress by Representative Joy of Missouri at the solicitation of the manufacturing interests to whom alcohol is an all-important raw material, and its passage is urged by

The arguments in favor of the bill are plentiful and convincing. The lessening of the cost of alcohol used in arts and manufactures is necessary if American manufacturers are to compete with those of Europe, where a system of untaxed alcohol for such use prevails. The present tax rate imposes upon American industries requiring grain alcohol a tax equal to more than 1.200 per cent on the original cost of the alcohol. This has caused the use of less satisfactory substitutes in many instances, but there are numer ous industries that cannot make use of these sub stitutes. They are, therefore, placed at an unjust disadvantage in competition with foreign houses.

The reduction of the tax would enable all these industries to secure a necessary raw material at a price which would greatly cheapen the cost of their products, and thus largely increase their sale, placing American manufacturers more nearly on an equality there would be no consequent loss in Government

no menace of an increased consumption of spirits, but would operate to prevent, by making unprofitable, the sale of harmful adulterated liquors. The largely increased use of alcohol in the manufactures and arts. which would assuredly follow the reduction of the tax as now proposed, would benefit the farmers of this country by creating an increased market for their

water and a some light is not the

The manufacturing interests have a valid claim for consideration in this matter, both their export and home trade being crippled under the operation of the present high tax on alcohol, and Congress should pass the Joy bill during the session now drawing to a close The wholesome benefit insured in consequence means much in the way of additional American prosperity and there is no offset of decreased Government revenues or increased consumption of spirits to be urged against the bill. The measure seems to so satisfactorily solve the problem of cheaper alcohol for the manufactures and arts as to call for its early enactment in-

INTELLIGENT PHILANTHROPY.

For the stated purpose of "supplying reliable information concerning any institution which really succeeds in bettering the material or moral condition of the working classes," Comte de Chambrun founded and heavily endowed an institution called the "Musee Social," in Paris.

In discussing "The Best Side of Paris" in the Outlook, Carl Vrooman entertainingly describes this philanthropic institution, which is new in the field of sociological effort. Unlike the London School of Economies, it is not a teaching body, but sends students and writers all over the world for the purpose of research. The results of their efforts are issued in form of a monthly review and a series of

Popular lectures are given each season in the Musee's hall, and a sociological library of 16,000 volumes is open, free to all; also free reading-rooms supplied with the leading newspapers and magazines of the world. It is by no means an ideal or perfect institution, but it is a splendid effort, says Mr. Vroo-

He predicts that one day a more virile, scholarly and constructive work of the sort will be established in this country, to "boll down and popularize, supplement and stimulate the work of our present Bureau of Labor Statistics." Our bureau, now twelve years old, under the management of Commissioner Wright, already possesses a few of the Musee's features, collecting and disseminating information of sociological value, but has no such facilities for research, nor the popular library and "salon" features which conduce to centralization and organization of

Commenting upon this work. Mr. Vrooman says When all the other nations have followed suit, another great step in the direction of civilization will have been taken, for statecraft, at last, will be in a position to attain a condition of at least semiintelligence. A real science of politics will then be possible, international in its scope, scholarly in its methods and noble in its ideals."

There has indeed been a "lot of nasty smoke in the air." as Baron Speck von Sternberg says. But as far as "smoke" in this country is concerned, the Baron's frank, friendly statement and his respectful tribute to the Monroe Doctrine have effectually cleared it. We should accept his overtures in the spirit in which apparently they are made.

Acting on the Republican assurance that one year Acting on the Republican assurance that one year are St. Louis young lades and a number from now the coal consumers may again be squeezed of their friends were in the audience last at monopoly's pleasure, the Iudiana dealers are "merging" themselves into one mighty band. Next year
they will perch on the tariff wall beside the Baer
crowd and make faces at the nation buying coal at
say, \$15.

Inght. The bicycle race against time continues to be the most startling feature of
the Bellefontaine line yesterday about noon
saved the life of 4-year-old Barbara May
created a stir at the Henneman Hall concert. at No. 2000 (Henneman Hall contimes to be the most startling feature of
the Bellefontaine line yesterday about noon
saved the life of 4-year-old Barbara May
created a stir at the Henneman Hall conthe little sirl, who is the dealers.

The little sirl, who is the dealers.

That Creve Coeur person who sat on a stove, alternately drinking beer from a can and exploding sticks of dynamite by way of a joke, had a remarkable sense of humor, and bore a charmed life. It seems clear that he possessed also a pair of asbestos trousers.

A forty-million coal trust and an incalculable shipping trust rear their heads in the very midst of Roosevelt's "anti" campaign. Theodore's trust-busting strenuosity, far from scaring the life out of the octopus, has rather encouraged it to come and feed.

RECENT COMMENT.

The River Roustabout.

It seems a far cry from the rages of the Mississippi to the black steamboat roustabout, but the latter demands ttention; he is as much part and parcel of the river as is the water, and quite as necessary. There is an impression hat the roustabout is a much-abused individual, an inclination to class him along with the stave-like circus hand. This is wholly wrong. The roustabout is traveler, nomad, autocrat, man of leisure. He is little seen on the upper river, but in St. Louis, Memphis and Orleans are enough of him to man five times as many boats as ouch at those ports. Yet lower river packets have trouble shipping full crews of the blacks-they are compelled to ship for each trip separately, because it does not pleas the rouster to take more than one trip in a month; the balance of the time he plays gentleman of affluence.

In summer the rousters are fairly willing to work though they exercise fine discrimination in the matter of boats. But in the fall, when steamers are plentiful and labor scarce, they become exceeding coy. They do not gather around the hiring mate then-he has to come to them. They regard coldly the average monthly wage, \$40-they ask for \$60, and even for \$90, and they get If they hold a grudge against the mate of a boat they demand his discharge, and get that, too.

But the moment, summer or whiter, that the rousta-hout steps upon a steamer's forecastle his hours of ease are done. He works day and night-a sort of work no white man could stand for even twelve hours-he sleeps at odd minutes between landings, sprawled on deck of

Vary Your Interests.

The World's Work. ever, that he will accomplish this he must begin early in life. He must not begin his life work by restricting himself absolutely to a single channel. This does not mean that he siffuld scatter his forces and attempt everything. or should not become a specialist. But the more strictly he specializes, the more carefully should he see to it that he does not become narrow and biguted. The young man should early begin the habit of reading a newspaper. It should be a real newspaper, and not a yellow j which will cause his mental and moral standards to degenerate. He will thus get a general education that he can obtain from ne other source. But he cannot get all the education he requires, even of public affairs, from the newspapers. Let him not make this error. Their news is or two good monthly magazines of the class devoted to the discussion of questions of public interest. He should read a little good fiction as well as history and general literature. While he should persistently seek the ac-quaintance of the best men of his own craft, who are usually the broadest-minded, he should also seek friends outside of it. They will help him see that there are other important crafts in the world besides his own. All this will broaden his views and help to keep him out of a rut

Our Gain From Ibsen. Collier's Weekly.

As yet our dramatists have borrowed very little from Ibsen save what is known technically as "quiet finish." which means a scene with a staircase on the right of the under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court? There is no need for a board if it has to be watched. We distillers, who would find it unprofitable to do busings a seen with a staircase on the right of the distillers, who would find it unprofitable to do business will be close of the act. No manager will listen to any promight as well, in that event, dissolve the government less under a low tax rate. This reduced tax rate not Herne-have one in "Bhore Agree"?

would not affect the retail price at which liquors are AUTHOR OF "CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO" SERIOUSLY HURT IN TROLLEY ACCIDENT



ISRAEL ZANGWELL. The famous English author, who was seriously injured in a trolley smash-up at Men-tine recently. He was riding at the time with Maurice Materlinck, the Belgian Shakespearean.

NEW STAGE BILLS

ON VIEW LAST NIGHT. Billy Van made his St. Louis how as a

with lots of music specialties.

Those who know Van will like him-beause he is Van. As Bollvar, he is the same industrious funmaker, who got so many laughs at the Columbia in a one-act version of this same piece.

His most capable assistant is Neille O'Nell, once the dapper saleswoman in "A Female Drummer." She is comely and an interesting principal in a goodly company of attractively dressed girls. The singing of the "Busy Day" quartet is much better than the average vocal number.

Kocian, the Bohemian violinist, will play at the Odeon Saturday night. He will bring Miss Julia Geyer, said to be a very compe tent planiste, for a few solo numbers and his accompaniet, Herr Spindler, The Bohemians in St. Louis have practically made this public appearance of the young virtuoso possible, because their assistance alone in-duced his managers to bring Kocian from

The fismboyant activity in "Lost River" never fails to entertain Havlin's. Paul Gilmore is not in the cast this season, but Elwood Bostwick is a satisfactory hero He manages to get about as much applause as his better-known predecessor. Lottle Briscoe plays Ora, the country maid. Olive Briscoe is the society woman who comes to be an adventuress. The Misses Briscoe

cert, at No. 3723 Olive street, yesterday afternoon, when she sang four soprano solos with capital tone and well-controlled

her arrival in St. Louis from Europe not many weeks ago by Messrs. Henneman, Gecks and Moll, under whose auspices she appeared yesterday, and the reception she eceived was quite as pleasing to them as

Mme, Lackey's musical talent was deeloped in Paris. She is the wife of C. Is Lackey, and her home, at No. 510 North Spring avenue, has recently been the scene of several musicals, participated in by

The Smart Set appeared at the Imperial in "Southern Enchaptment." The piece is an extravaganza which gives the stage idea of life on the Hawalian Islands. Ernst Hogan has the principal part. He sings "Roll On, Mr. Moon," and "The Missionary Man" in a pleasing way. Billy McClain comes next with his "Sing a Little Tenor" and "Smooth" songs. The best scenic pic-tures are those showing the gardens of Walkile, a street in Honolulu, the interior of the Honolulu Temple, a plantation in the moonlight and a parior in the Rio Hotel.

Well's Band gave the fifth concert of its season at the Odeon yesterday afternoon. The soloists were Mme. Soder-Hueck and Arnold Pesold, the violinist, Mrne, Soder Hueck sang Lisat's "Die Drei Zeigeuner."
"Thou Art Mine" and "Die Weise Rose."

This hymn, written many years ago, is still a favorite.

But kind and good, with healing in thy

Tears for all woes, a heart for every plea;

Come. Friend of sinners, thus abide with

Thou on my head in early youth didst smile:

And, though rebellious and perverse mean-

What but thy grace can foil the Tempter's

Who like thyself my guide and stay can

Thou hast not left me, oft as I left thee;

On to the close, O Lord, abide with me!

wings;

while.

away:

Lord.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

ABIDE WITH ME.

BIDE with me! fast falls the eventide:

The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide! When other helpers fall, and comforts flee,

Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me!

Earth's joys grow dim; its glories pass

Change and decay in all around I see:

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;

O Thou, who changest not, abide with mel

Not a brief glance I beg, a passing word;

But as Thou dwell'st with thy disciples,

Come, not to sojourn, but abide, with me!

with me!

thy victory?

Familiar, condescending, patient, free,

BY HENRY FRANCIS LYTE.

Veunto, xylophone expert, will be heard

The Castle Square Opera Company will present Verdi's "Il Trovatore" at the Cen-tury to-night. "Ben Hur" will again be the Busy Day," his play, is a farce-comedy.

Rice and Barton, at the Standard, intro duced their new burlesque company. The opening sketch was "Brown Among the Daisies." in which Barton frisked about as the lively old millionaire, who owned th "Daisy" copper mine. Idylia Vyner was the vaudeville favorite. Others on the olio were Eckhoff and Gordon, music artists Mitchell and Marron, the minstrels; Esher Bisters and the Bell Trio of acrobats

Alfred Ernst of the Choral-Symphony Society has arranged a truly "popular programme for the third concert of the society to be given in the Odeon Thursday evening. The orchestral numbers are: Nicolar and the concerns are are nicolar are are nicolar are are nicolar are nicolar are nicolar are nicolar are nicolar are nicolar nicol lal's overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Strauss's overture to "Die Fledermaus," and Lieut's "Les Preludes." Mrs. Lucy Holman Hincheliffe, contralto. and Jaques Wouters, oboe, have the indi-vidual numbers. Mrs. Hinchcliffe will sing the aria from Haendel's "Semele," and Mi Wouters is to play the best solo over writ ten for his instrument, the "Hubans Pol-

PROMPT ACTION OF FENDER SAVES LITTLE GIRL'S LIFE.

Motorman Drops Net in Time to Rescue Four-Year-Old Barbara Bauer From Death.

Jury.

The little girl, who is the daughter of Charles and Mary Bauer of No. 7129 Virginia avenue was crossing the tracks in front of her home. Motorman Clark applied the brakes as soon as he saw the little one start across the tracks. The car was only fifty feet away.

Mrs. Bauer, the mother, saw the child as it stepped in front of the car and ran to its rescue.

as it stepped in front of the car and rate to its rescue.

Motorman Clark stopped the car within a distance of half a block and had lifted the little one from the fender when the mother arrived.

Mrs. Bauer carried the child into the house, where it was treated for a slight wound over the left eye by Doctor Edward L. Richter of No. 7413 Michigan avenue.

SOUSA PLAYED BEFORE KING.

Edward Wants All American Music at Next Concert. London, Feb. 1.—At the concert given by Sousa's Band at Windsor Castle last even-ing in the presence of the royal family King Edward asked for encores of several of the

Edward asked for encores of several of the pieces played.

The whole court stood while the band rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King ..." At the close of the concert their Majesties advanced and shook hands with and complimented Sousa. The king inquired how long the band was to remain in England and said:

"I shall have you again and I want all American music on the programme the next time."

time."

By the King's desire Mrs. Sousa was then presented to their Majesties. The Prince of Wales conversed with Sousa and promised to attend his concert when the band returned to London in April. An elaborate supper was served to the members of the band.

NEW YORK EXPRESS TRAIN MAKES A NEW RECORD.

Reached a Speed of 109.35 Miles Per Hour-Remarkable Run Compared to Fastest Miles.

FASTEST MILES ON RECORD. Locomotive (No. 229)......29 seconds Automobile (Fournier's) ..51.8 seconds ... Bicycle (Fred Chase) 69.4 seconds95.5 seconds •

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York, Feb. 1.—The Empire State
Express has again lowered her record. On
the run from Albany to Buffalo recently engine No. 2929, new from the shops, with Engineer Frank Hannum at the throttle and Charles E. Lamkin as fireman, reached speed of 199.35 miles an hour.

This was on the run between Palmyra and Macedon, when the flyer covered seven and one-half miles in exactly four minutes. It was equal to a mile every 229 seconds. On the run between Port Byron and Sa vanuah seven miles were covered at the rate of 160.72 miles an hour. The entire trip between Albany and Buffaio, a distance of 202 miles, was covered in 295 minutes.

Germans and the English.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.-There is probably no man who has not a certain percentage of jealousy in his make-up; but as individuals vary in that percentage, so also nations in the aggregate differ in their characteristics. We are all jealous of one another, as individuals and as communities, as nations, etc. But there is one peculiar jealousy in the English-speaking people to-ward the German people and nation that I have never been able to account for. There is not a German-born citizen in this country that has not suffered more or less from this unkind disposition; from that unfor-

tunate jealousy. All intelligent people know and often acknowledge it openly that the Germans in this country are the best farmers that are to be found in this whole country; that they are frugal and reliable citizens; that they are frugal and remost in helping to the Germans were foremost in helping to rescue their country in times of war; and, as Mr. Carnegie says, "they are the best superintendents and most reliable people of any nationality." Yet they are, whenever the slightest pretext can be found, hated and maligned. If you hear some Germans talk among themselves in their own vernacular, they are scorned; whereas, if the French talk in their native tongue, it is

dmired.

If the German nation takes an active and pronounced step, it is condemned. Take the present disturbance in Venezuela: When-ever the Germans take the initiative, that ever the Germans take the initiative, that does not please the so-called English com-munity. They are pointed at as dangerous people. Every observer will have noticed that when European nations are mentioned and the subject treated can possibly be found as being objectionable, the German-nation is mentioned first, while, on the con-trary, when something laudable has been done, the English or Great Britain comes first. Nothing sames to please John Bull or first. Nothing sames to please John Bull or done, the English or Great Britain come first. Nothing seems to please John Bull or Brother Jonathan more than to besnirch the German people. It went very much against the grain of the American people as a whole to admit that Kaiser Wilhelm II is a worthy and most excellent man; that he possesses unusual abilities and that he works hard for the good of his people; that his moral character is here.

and that he works hard for the good of his people; that his morul character is beyond reproach. At first, he was for years ridiculed most unmercifully, and nothing would have pleased our so-called native element more if he had turned out to be a physical and mental wreck; but, thank God, he proved to be the best King and Emperor that Germany or any other country has ever had. If he had lived a life like Edward VII, what would our so-called "Know-nothings" have said? How would they have ridiculed Kaiser Wilhelm if he had made such pompous demonstrations they have ridiculed Kaiser Wilhelm if he had made such pompous demonstrations when being crowned—what caricatures would have appeared in the daily press! But being King of England, his habits and conduct, his foolish notions, were all right. The English people—I mean those living in England and their colonies—are the most overbearing and self-conceited people that you can meet anywhere. The whole world belongs to them, and they endeavor to force this idea upon everybody they come in contact with If Germany had carried on the war in South Africa, what a hue and carried on the war in South Africa.

war in South Africa, what a hue and cry would have been heard in this country, but because Cousin John did the thing all was well. If Germany had undertaken the pres-ent blockade in South America alone, five thousand of our jealous editors would have buckled their armor and would be at Mara-calbo now to fight the Germany. albo now to fight the Germans.

CHANGES IN THE PRISCO. W. J. Jackson Appointed General Su-

Effective to-day, W. J. Jackson is appointed general superintendent of the Frisco, vice E. B. Broughton, assigned to other duties. The office of assistant general superintendent is abolished.

H. B. Hanper having resigned, the office of fuel agent for the Frisco is abolished, and until further notice the duties of fuel agent will devolve upon G. J. Schappert, purchasing agent.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, February 2, 1878.
The Philomedian Club met at its • rooms, No. 729 South Seventh street, • and elected as officers J. T. Farrell, G. N. Finnigan, W. H. Bender, A. L. Knapp, William J. Thornton, James The Provident Association, through

its president, George Partridge, o called for a subscription of \$5,000 to continue the work of relief among the poor of the city during the win-Three forms of dresses were popu-

 lar among women of fashion—the
 princess, the polonaise and the skirt with tunic and basque bodics. For . balls the gowns were of the Medict Mrs. E. J. Beard, secretary of the

Presbyterian Home, submitted her annual report, showing that 364 womon had been cared for at that institution during 1877. The Sovereigns of Industry gave

their annual ball at Fischer's Hall, . Fourth and Myrtle streets, the committees in charge being composed of T. B. Curtis, L. M. Atwood, L. B. . Goodhue, A. Barker, W. C. Stando ford, J. Prosse, R. Schultze and J. C.

The Moss Rose Sewing Club met with Miss Annie Cassey at No. 125 • South Sixth street, and elected as of • ficers Misses Eliza Donnelly, Annie • Cassey, Esther O'Nell, Mamie Cano niff, Maggie Canniff, Kate Tally, o Maggie Halpin and Miss Husley.

Come not in terrors as the King of kings: Through cloud and sunshine, ch, abide residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Zalle, on Lucas avenue, in charge of the Misses Julia and Emma Chernot.
 Gussie, Dellie and Aggie Beauvals, Josie Dietz and the Misses Massot. Doctor J. C. Jennings of East St.

Louis gave a masquerade ball at his A reception was held at the new-

♦ residence of Miss Della Ti ♦ No. 322 Washington avenue.

A dance was given at the home of Mr. Peter Nicholson, No. 188 Garri

O Mr. Peter Nicholson, No. 188 Garri A dance was given at the home of Mr. Peter Nicholson, No. 188 Garrison avenue, for the Misses Lillie •
Willis Katle Thurmond, Julia Chouteau, Mamie Lightner, Jessie Quinby, Mollie Schultz, Florence Bevis, •
Fannie Peacock, Emma Patterson, •
Bessie Turner and Nellie Nicholson. •

Hold, Thou, thy cross before my closing eyes!

Shine through the gloom, and point me to the akies!

Heaven's morning breaks, and Earth's vain shadows fiee;

home or Mr. and Mrs. Sound in the Masser.

A surprise party was given to Masser.

The fifth reception of the High School Social Club took place at the residence of Miss Della Thompson. In life -- death, O Lord, abide with me

Ifear no foe, with thee at hand to bless:

I triumph still, if thou abide with me!

Ills have no weight, and tears no bitter-

Where is Death's sting? where, Grave,